



Indexing for Summary Queries: Theory and Practice

Introduction

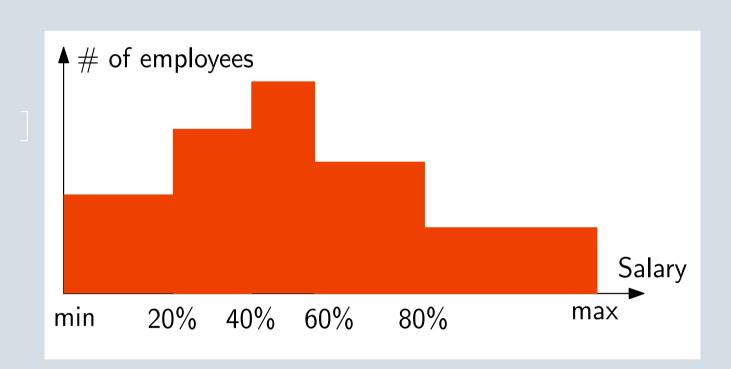
Traditional database queries: Aggregation vs. Reporting

	SELECT T.salary FROM Table T		SELECT AVG(T.salary)				
			FROM Table T				
	WHERE 30 <	T.age < 40	WHERE	30 <	T.age	<	40
	\$32,000						
	\$76, 300						
	\$54,400						
		>50,000 records	\$52,312				
	\$68,000						
	\$28,000						

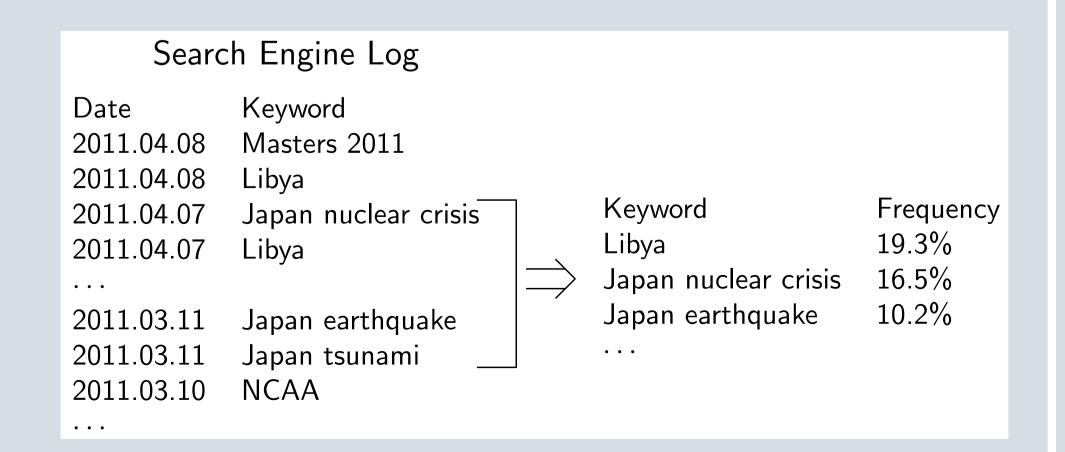
Motivation: Aggregation is fast, but reporting is more expressive [1].

Best of both world?

• (Q1) In a company's database: What is the distribution of salaries of all employees aged between 30 and 40?

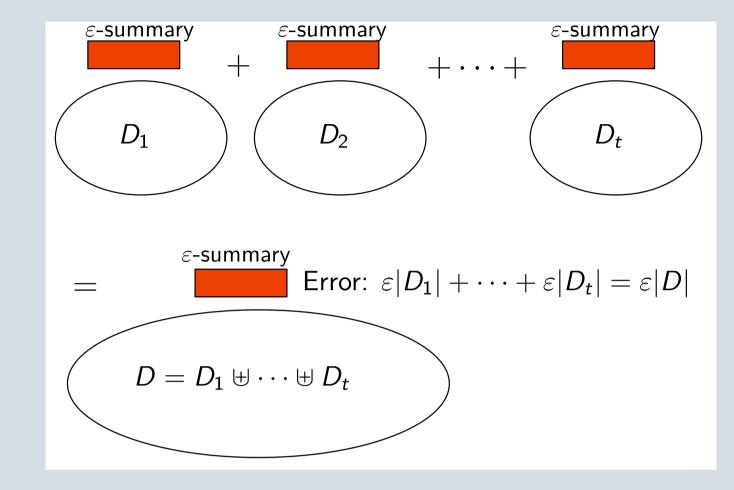


• (Q2) In a search engine's query logs: What are the most frequently queried keywords between March 11 and April 7, 2011?

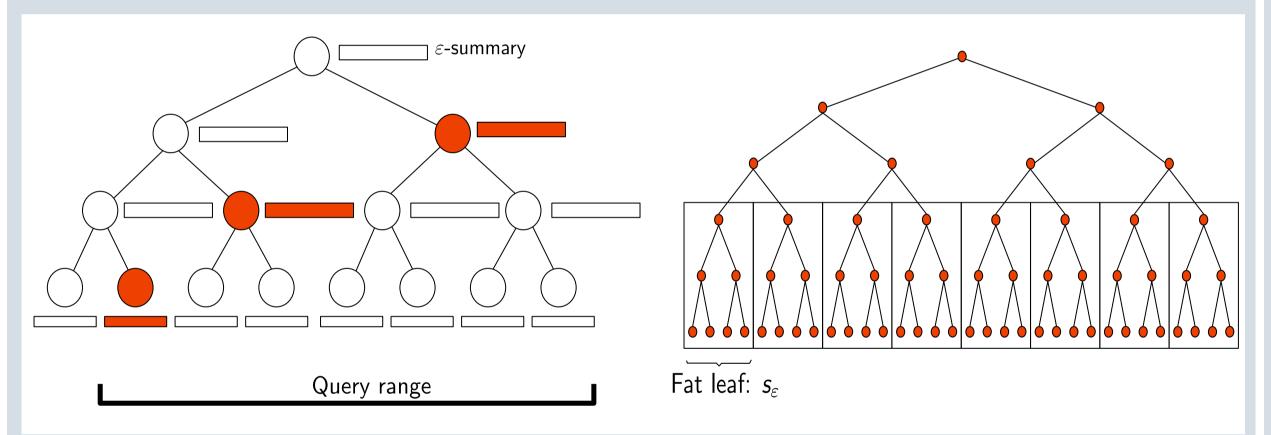


Data Structure

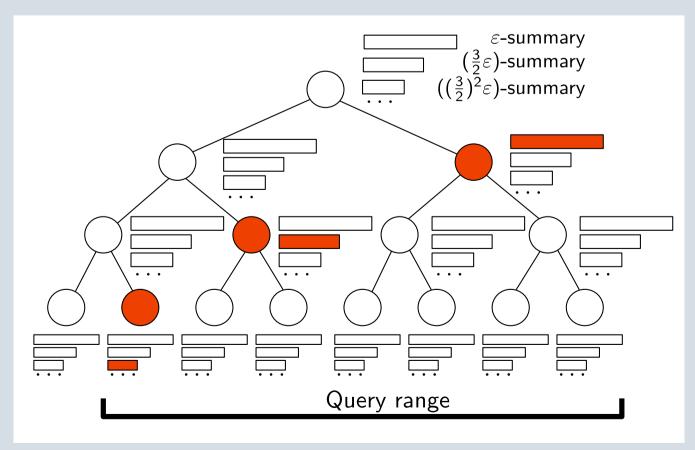
Decomposable summaries



Baseline structure



Optimal structure



Theoretical bounds:

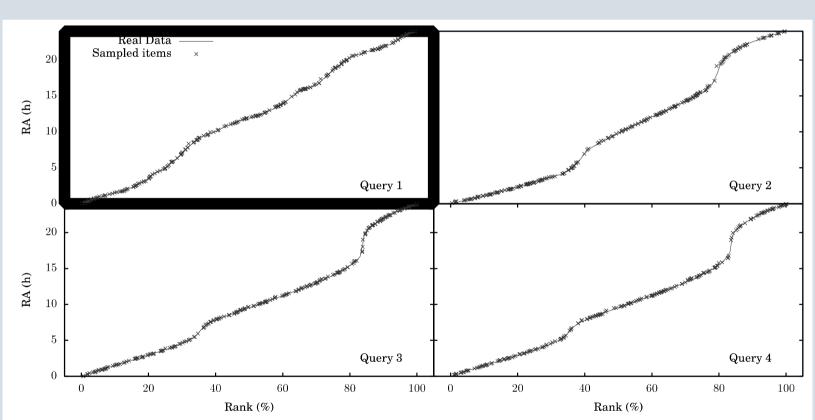
Space: O(N)Query cost: $O(\log N + s_{\varepsilon})$ for internal memory $O(\log_B N + s_{\varepsilon}/B)$ I/Os for external memory

Experiment

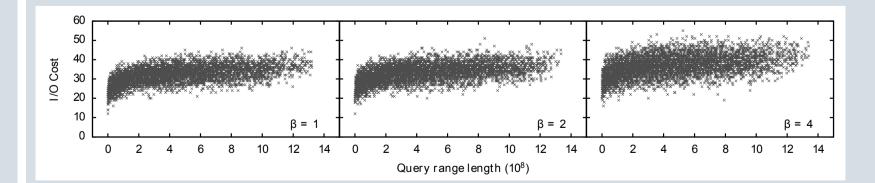
- Data set: MPCAT-OBS, observational sets for numbered and unnumbered minor planets and comets.
- Date is the key attribute and observatory is the summary attribute.
- Query examples

	Table II. Queries							
#	Start Date	End Date	Length					
Q1	1800.01.01	1900.01.01	9,993					
Q2	1900.01.01	2000.01.01	4,827,585					
Q3	2000.01.01	2100.01.01	82,850,545					
Q4	1800.01.01	2100.01.01	87,688,123					

Query results



Query cost



References

- [1] P. K. Agarwal and J. Erickson. *Geometric range searching and its relatives*. In Advances in Discrete and Computational Geometry. American Mathematical Society, 1–56,1999.
- [2] L. Wang, Z. Wei and K. Yi. *Indexing for summary queries: theory and practice*. Submitted to ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS).